Table 12.3 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Sector by Energy Source, 1998

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon[1])

Energy Source	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	End-Use Total	Electric Utilities	Total
Petroleum	24.8	12.9	100.5	473.4	611.6	24.8	636.3
Aviation Gasoline	—	—	—	0.7	0.7	—	0.7
Distillate Fuel	15.4	8.3	21.9	96.9	142.6	[2] 2.5	145.1
Jet Fuel	—	—	—	64.2	64.2	—	64.2
Kerosene	2.1	0.6	0.4	—	3.2	—	3.2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7.2	1.3	13.3	0.2	22.1	—	22.1
Lubricants	—	—	1.9	1.8	3.7	—	3.7
Motor Gasoline	—	0.8	4.2	294.6	299.7	—	299.7
Residual Fuel	—	1.9	4.5	14.9	21.3	[3] 20.7	42.0
Other	—	—	54.2	—	54.2	[4] 1.5	55.7
Natural Gas	66.3	44.9	140.4	10.8	262.4	47.8	310.1
Coal	1.5	2.2	[5] 58.1	([6])	61.8	477.3	539.0
Electricity	191.9	178.4	178.8	0.7	549.8	—	—
Total	284.5	238.4	477.8	484.9	1,485.5	[7] 549.8	1,485.5

[1] Tons of carbon can be converted to tons of carbon dioxide gas by multiplying by 3.667. One ton of carbon = 3.667 tons of carbon dioxide gas.
[2] Light fuel oil.
[3] Heavy fuel oil.
[4] Petroleum coke.
[5] Industrial coal includes net imports of coke.
[6] Included in the industrial sector.
[7] Electric utility emissions are distributed across end-use sectors.
— = Not applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. All values are considered preliminary.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/environment.html.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 1998* (October 1999), Tables 7 and 9-13.